

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

\$4.50 per year (in advance) mailed in Canada and United States. Morning Daily (founded 1887) \$5.00 per year (in advance) delivered.

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WEDNESDAY, MAY 1, 1929

OUR EXPECTATIONS

It is customary for the Patriot to set up a straw man for the mere satisfaction of knocking him down—veracily being one of the least considerations with it. Yesterday the Patriot said:

The Guardian says that \$400,000 has been "placed on record" as the amount we should receive (as subsidy).

What The Guardian actually did say was that as Senator Hughes, a Liberal supporter of the King Government, had

succeeded in placing on record that the minimum we are entitled to annually is \$400,000, it is for the Saunders Government to insist upon this. At the lowest calculation we are entitled to \$400,000 per annum.

Of course it is pleasant to think the Patriot would consider Premier Saunders irretrievably disgraced should he come back with less than \$500,000 per annum additional subsidy. It is well to have this on record also, but it is to be sincerely hoped the Saunders Government will not proceed further to squander our revenue and pledge our credit on the strength of the realization of such expectations. The course of the Government now is that it is spending recklessly, carelessly and wantonly on expectation of receiving increased subsidy, and the expensive, reckless manner of carrying on is almost certain not only to deprive us of any benefit that may ensue from increased subsidy, but to land us in hopeless bankruptcy and ruin.

A GIGANTIC TASK

President Hoover began his formidable task of restoring law and order in the United States by correctly diagnosing the trouble. At a meeting of the Associated Press a few days ago, he spoke in fierce denunciation of the lawlessness of the country, comparing it with conditions in Great Britain, where the maintenance of law is an instinct, where crime is the exception and its punishment certain. "What we are facing today," he said, "is the possibility that respect for law as law is fading from the sensibilities of our people."

The daily newspaper reports of crime in the United States, in all its varieties from secret murder to open and defiant banditry, bank robberies with or without bloodshed and all the associated criminality, make a record which is a blot upon civilization. The worst feature of the situation is that the great majority of crimes go undetected and unpunished, indicating a growing callousness on the part of the people and inefficiency or worse on the part of the officers of the law.

The condition which President Hoover deprecates "was not attained by sudden flight." The process has been gradual and like the proverbial snowball rolling down the hill has gathered volume and increased in momentum, illustrating what a well-known British author called the inevitability of gradualness.

Lawlessness becomes a habit, as does also respect for law. Both attain momentum as time goes on, the former towards moral catastrophe, the latter towards peace, happiness and prosperity.

President Hoover has diagnosed the case. If he has the courage and can secure the support of the nation to apply the remedy, be the cost what it may, he will confer a priceless boon not only upon his own country but upon the world. In his struggle with the evils of lawlessness he will no doubt discover the causes which have led to the present unfortunate condition. It has been said that in driving along the street of any American city a hundred laws are broken; in other words, there is a law covering every variety of presumed demeanor and misdemeanor. Inevitably some of these laws are violated daily, perhaps hourly, and because of the frequency or insignificance of an of-

fence it goes unpunished. Every law that is wantonly violated makes it easier to repeat the offence, and the evil spreads.

What is true of the United States is equally true of Canada and if our neighbors have rolled too far down the hill, we must not forget that we, too, are on the same slope, although possibly a little farther up. It is up to us to see to it that we respect every law we make, and that we make no laws that do not appeal to the moral sense of the majority.

AFTER SUPPER

By men and women engaged in indoor work, in office, store, or factory, the hours between a supper and bed-time are looked forward to with pleasurable anticipation. How are these hours to be spent? To the majority especially of the young, recreation of some kind is the looked-for goal, and the expectation is generally fulfilled. Recreation is necessary, both for physical and mental health, and there should be no question as to the right of making reasonable use of the evening hours for this purpose. It is only when time is being continuously lost in recreation and amusement which do not make for either physical health or mental improvement, that criticism is justifiable. It was Benjamin Franklin who said, "Dost thou love life? Then do not squander time, for that is the stuff life is made of."

A list of the names of men and women who won a career for themselves by making proper use of the hours after supper, would fill many pages of The Guardian. Suffice it to say that in such a list we should find the name of Abraham Lincoln, who by working from supper time until long after midnight, fitted himself to become an eminent lawyer, the greatest President, and perhaps the greatest man in the history of the United States. Thomas A. Edison thanked God that he had been trained before the eight-hour day was instituted. Since his training he has worked many hours after supper in perfecting some of his greatest inventions. Benjamin Franklin, above quoted, wasted few, if any, of his evening hours. Millions of men and women, by making the most of their leisure time have obtained education and culture, which otherwise would have been denied them. The hours spent idly, albeit pleasantly, would if devoted to self-improvement, make a better world for many who are dragging out their lives in ignorance of the finest gifts within their reach. Education has not been completed when the high school, the college or the university days have been passed; in fact the practical education and preparation for life's work only then begins. These seats of learning but provide the tools of education; thereafter the student must set about educating himself or herself. Efficiency has to be attained; ambition has to be directed; self-control has to be established. The arts learned in school or college are to be fitted into the programme of life. This will require all the hours and the days between the school diploma and death, and will be enhanced by a sane and rational use of the hours between supper and bed-time. The hours thoughtlessly wasted in seeking pleasure of doubtful value, would make a formidable scrap-heap. To waste anything valuable is reprehensible extravagance; the most reprehensible waste of all is the waste of time, for it is the waste of life.

EDITORIAL NOTES

The unanimity with which Liberals and the Liberal press have agreed upon the uselessness and the extravagance of an external audit is a psychological phenomenon.

The silent police are still lying dormant, although their presence is urgently required at the street corners to direct traffic

Notes By The Way

Should women be appointed to the School Board? This is a question we have heard frequently in recent years and more frequently of late. In other Canadian cities—Saint John for instance—women members have been holding such seats for years past and the plan has worked smoothly and well. Its adoption here would in our opinion serve a useful purpose.

There is much in connection with our city schools, their management, order, sanitary conditions and environment in which the mothers of all the children who attend have an abiding interest which is perhaps greater than that of the fathers. The school is during a large part of the day the home, of the smaller children especially, and just as in the household there are many matters in regard to which the mother's eye and mind are more observant and careful of detail than those of a man.

In conversation among a small number of ladies touching this matter a remark was made that the present members of the School Board are opposed to having other than masculine members associated with them. We do not know the facts of the case, but we trust that this is not true. Two women of mature age might be chosen and the experiment tried out for a year or two. For obvious reasons there should be two in order that divergent creeds shall be fairly represented. If some members of the present Board are opposed to the appointment of women their preference for such exclusion would to other minds supply a strong reason for making women members.

Having given women the vote men must take the consequences of the doubtful experiment. But so long as men retain the control of the political conventions which nominate members of Parliament very few women will be elected to either the provincial or federal legislative bodies. Present indications are that men and men alone, will enact all our laws for generations to come. One or more women are fairly sure to be appointed to the Canadian Senate before long. The Privy Council has yet to decide whether women are eligible to be appointed under the British North America Act, but if found not to be eligible the Act will be amended to give them a chance. And yet it would be a safe bet that the number of lady senators will be few for a generation to come.

At this season of the year our exchanges tell of the change of time in many Canadian cities from "standard" to "daylight saving" time. It is in the larger cities which have a numerous industrial population that the so-called daylight saving finds most favor. The rural sections have no use for daylight saving.

The hours of daylight and darkness are fixed in the order of nature. From year to year the sun rises and sets precisely at the same hour as it did last year on any and all days of the year. By so much the so-called daylight saving is an attempt to thwart the order of nature during the five or six months when the days are longest. Daylight is not "saved" in any proper sense of the word and is not extended.

In a community such as ours, mostly agricultural, many regard daylight saving as a troublesome and quite needless innovation, at best no better than a change for change sake and at its worst a very considerable nuisance. Why set all the clocks and watches forward an hour in the spring only to set them back again in the fall. It surely tends to confusion when such changes in the reckoning of time take place every few months, and half the people pay no attention to the change except when they are annoyed by it.

The number of persons killed in road and street accidents in Great Britain during the year 1928, as well as the number injured, shows an alarming increase over 1927. The killed increased from 5,329 to 6,133 and the injured increased from 148,575 to 164,133. The killed numbered 809 more than in 1927, and the injured were 15,563 more than in 1927. This had not been expected, as stricter precautions than ever before had been taken to prevent accidents and punish those who were at fault. But the growing number of motor cars and new drivers led to increased slaughter and maiming.

In the coming elections in Great Britain the three great parties, Conservative, Labor and Liberal are standing more apart and mutually more hostile to each other than heretofore. Apparently so far each party is playing a lone hand, with no intention of extending assistance or sympathy to any other party.

A railway viaduct proposed for Birmingham, England, will have space for shops on the sides and for garages and stores underneath.



Dr. James W. Burton, M.D. PLAY FOR MAY DAY

This is the first day of May and with it comes thoughts of flowers, birds and the great sunny outdoors. I am thinking not so much about adults but about youngsters at this time.

As you know they have spent much of their time indoors during the winter months. There has been the usual school home work, and when away from school or home, the movies have naturally attracted.

Now a youngster is like any young animal. He not only needs lots of food and lots of sleep, but he needs lots of play. Kittens, dogs, little bears, all play until they are tired, then rest a bit and play again.

And it is the simple little group games in which every youngster takes part that are so helpful.

Now why is play so important? Because it develops every part of the body from head to foot.

The brain enters into play, no matter how simple the game; the eyes, ears, judgment of distance.

The heart has to pump more blood and so becomes stronger. The lungs must take in more oxygen and give out more waste.

The abdominal and chest muscles and the back muscles must be used in bending, twisting, and pulling.

The legs must not only sustain the weight of the body but must raise it off the ground as in running. This means a lot of work for the leg muscles.

And then the digestive apparatus will work so much better after play. There is the natural appetite, and the food gets built up into the body.

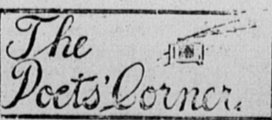
What isn't used is thrown out as waste much more readily because of the play.

And so May day, as mentioned a year ago, is being recognized as Child Health Day with the American Child Health Association, which endeavors to interest everybody in the child's health; the child itself, the parents, the teacher, the physician, the nurse and the food expert.

The day is to be spent with a full program of song, play and dance.

My thought then is that parents watch the sleep and food of their children fairly well, but if a youngster doesn't go out to play and seems more interested in books and his homework, they think matters are quite satisfactory.

This isn't fair to the youngster. He needs play, and it should be just as natural for him to play as it is for other young animals. In fact he should play even more than little animals.



VESTIGIA

I took a day to search for God, and found Him not. But as I tread By rocky ledge, through woods untamed, Just where one scarlet lily flamed, I saw His footprint in the sod.

Then suddenly, all unaware, Far off in the deep shadows, where A solitary hermit taught Sang through the holy twilight hush— I heard His voice upon the air.

And even as I marvelled how God gives us Heaven here and now, In a stir of wind that hardly shook The poplar leaves beside the brook— His hand was light upon my brow.

Back to the world with quickening start

I looked and longed for any part In making saving Beauty be— And from that kindling ecstasy I knew God dwelt within my heart.

—Bliss Carman.

THE LAND WE LOVE

BY FRANK YEIGH

THE HUDSON BAY RAILWAY

Q. What will be the new table of distances by The Hudson Bay Railway route?

A. A table of distances recently compiled shows that the Hudson Bay route will effectively shorten the distance between the grain fields of Western Canada and the markets of Europe. For example, from Saskatoon to Liverpool via the Great Lakes and the St. Lawrence is 4,878 miles, but from Saskatoon to Liverpool via the Hudson Bay Railway and Churchill will be 3,783 miles, a saving of 1,095 miles. From Edmonton to Liverpool via the St. Lawrence is 5,224 miles but via the Hudson Bay the distance

The Public Forum

This column is open for the discussion by correspondents of questions of interest. This Charlottetown Guardian does not necessarily endorse the opinions of correspondents.

OUR CLAIMS

Sir.—The speech of Senator Hughes, recently delivered in the Senate of Canada, setting forth the claims of Prince Edward Island to additional indemnity, published in your issue of today, should form interesting and instructive reading for the people of this Province and should receive their sympathetic consideration. Senator Hughes' claim is based on the treatment accorded by the Federal Government to the other landless provinces of Canada. His statements of facts are clear and concise and carry with them force of conviction. The claims of this Province for equity in the alienated lands of the Canadian North West, so ably set forth in a brief presented by the Government of this Province at a Convention held at Ottawa in 1927 is in no way prejudiced by the claims set forth by Senator Hughes. It is a separate claim and should be vigorously pressed.

Your suggestion that the Associated Board of Trade should interest themselves in this matter is worthy of the serious consideration of that body.

I am Sir etc., W. F. TIDMARSH

PROPOSED SANATORIUM

Sir.—Now that a Sanatorium is assured for P. E. I., a few suggestions regarding its operation, equipment, etc., may be of interest to your readers. It is of operation that I wish first to write.

It is apparent to all that the initial cost in connection with the erection of a Sanatorium is not the most vital consideration, but the upkeep and maintenance after the institution has been built. It is proposed to erect a 33 bed Sanatorium which, I take it, may be enlarged as funds allow. Conditions demand a much larger building as a recent statement of Premier Saunders gives the startling information that there are 810 cases of T. B. on the Island. It is certain that most of these are far, and moderately advanced cases, and will require a long period of treatment.

The government is to give a yearly grant of \$12,000 (which is \$1,000 monthly) and this does not appear to me to leave much room for margin. The salary for staff, the cost of food, fuel, light, drugs and other incidentals will perhaps require \$1,000 a month and more.

The Sanatorium should be built near Charlottetown and as near to the city as circumstances will allow. I understand that Mr. G. E. Hughes is willing to give a portion of land for this purpose situated on the North River Road near the city. Care should be taken regarding the location to see that a good outlook or view (for the patients) may be had. To see the harbour and shipping will have a stimulating effect and help to break the monotony of treatment.

The most important reason I see for building the Sanatorium near Charlottetown is the close proximity to a large source of entertainment for the patient will have. Of this I will speak in another letter.

The Women's Institute and Farmers' Clubs could organize to provide the institution with vegetables and preserves. Think of the apples that yearly go to waste on P. E. I. Potatoes are selling now for 15c. a bushel. Surely there are many farmers who would gladly give ten bushels or more to the Sanatorium if it was in operation. The I. O. O. F. could take upon themselves the responsibility of providing the institution with all bed linen required, and each year, at a given date, a collection could be taken at the churches in Charlottetown and in other interested churches in the province for this purpose. The different societies would

will be 4,182 miles, a saving of 1,042 miles. The Hudson's Bay Railway, now being built by the Canadian Government to Fort Churchill on Hudson's Bay promises therefore to be an important factor in reducing distances from the Canadian prairies to the markets of the world.



perhaps furnish a room or porch and be responsible for the upkeep of beds, linen etc., for that particular room. Some family might furnish and endow a room in memory of their loved ones. As I see it the rural people could be responsible for the supply of things for the larder, and the urban and more particularly the citizens of Charlottetown, take care of the provision of entertainment (concerts, motion pictures etc.) and caring for the spiritual needs of the patient's.

Let Prince Edward Island be satisfied for the present with a small institution. It is a start in the right direction. T. B. It has already lagged far behind the other provinces in this respect. The organization necessary at the beginning will undoubtedly demand the serious attention of those best able to deal with this matter.

The paramount need just now is to get the people interested in the Sanatorium. No one doubts its necessity so let every one do his part to help in this great work to bring health and strength to those afflicted with tuberculosis.

I am Sir etc. C. B. INMAN.

1 Elm Avenue, Hamilton, Ont., 25th April, 1929.

Opera Singer Likes Jazz

(Canadian Press)

WINNIPEG, Man., April 30.—Jazz has partially conquered Tito Schipa, renowned lyric tenor, he admitted on his recent visit here. "I like jazz—in its place," he said. "It has a great future. It is good for singing, dancing and musical comedies. It is easy to write and easy to play. I have very little difficulty in composing jazz music, though personally I prefer classical."

MUSKRAT FARMS IN ENGLAND

(Canadian Press)

EDMONTON, Alta., April 30.—Cables from England report the arrival of the first shipment of Alberta muskrats shipped by the Alberta Trappers and Muskrat Breeders' Association. Other shipments will be dispatched soon.

The breeding of muskrats on an extensive scale in England, has been under consideration for some time, and it is believed that the industry will develop very rapidly.

A CANADIAN THANKOFFERING FOR THE BIBLE

The Churches of Canada, through their representatives have warmly approved the idea of a Thank Offering to mark the completion of 125 years of work done by the British and Foreign Bible Society, circulating the Scriptures in many lands. The first Overseas work of this Society was for Canada, when it provided a Gospel in their language for the Mohawk Indians. The first Overseas contribution to the Society's funds was Canadian, coming from Pictou, Nova Scotia. Today Scriptures in all languages are provided for Canadian citizens new and old, while 612 languages are enlisted in the Society's circulation over the world.

The Bible has won a unique place in our religious lives. What it means to us as a very sheet-anchor of our faith words cannot tell. In our joys and in our sorrows it provides us the appropriate message. Our affection for it is very real. We can give expression to our affection by generous giving for the wider circulation of the Book. Offerings will be received through all our churches, or may be forwarded directly to the Treasurer Dr. H. D. Johnson, Charlottetown.

LOST

Since the coming of Spain, I feel very languid, lost all vigor, or "Pep" so to speak. Well friends don't be alarmed; this is only the Spring Fever and we have the remedy that cannot be too strongly recommended—

Beef, Iron and Wine

A valuable combination of the nutritive properties of prime lean BEEF, the tonic and blood purifying properties of IRON and the stimulating tonic qualities of good WINE. This is a splendid nutritive Tonic, increases the appetite, aids digestion and is especially valuable for exhausted conditions due to impoverished blood. We advise start taking it immediately. Only \$1.00 per 16 Fluid Oz. Bottle.

The 2 Macs

DRUGSTORE 149 Great George Street ORDER BY MAIL

Silk Stockings FREE Madam! If your husband or your brother enjoys a pipe, ask him to try Rosebud, the famous cut plug smoking tobacco, and save the "Poker Hands" packed with High Grade, Pure Silk, Full Fashioned Stockings. In exchange for four (4) sets of "Poker Hands" (Nos. 1 to 52) you will receive FREE one pair of High Grade, Pure Silk, Full Fashioned Stockings. These stockings are excellent quality, conform to the leg, and retain their shape. Sizes, 8 1/2, 9, 9 1/2 and 10; in various colours, such as fawn, flesh, grey, etc. The large 10c. package contains 1 "Poker Hand." The larger 15c. package contains 2 "Poker Hands." ROSEBUD CUT PLUG SMOKING TOBACCO Save the "Poker Hands"

RAMSAY'S PAINT "THE RIGHT PAINT TO PAINT RIGHT" PAINTS, VARNISHES & ENAMELS FOR SALE BY STANLEY, SHAW & PEARDON

Farm Seeds and Grain WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED OUR SEASON'S STOCK OF IMPORTED NUMBER 1 Early Red Late Mammoth Alsike White and Sweet Clover Timothy Turnip and Good White Russian White Fife Red Fife Marquis and Giant Wheat White Banner and Victory Seed Oats Golden Vine Peas Black Vetches Duckbill Barley Mandscheur Barley Silverhull Buckwheat Longfellow Corn Wisconsin 7 Corn All of which we are selling at lowest prices Wholesale and Retail Special prices to Farmers' Clubs and Institutes. DON'T FAIL to call and see the extra quality of our Seeds and get our prices or write for prices before buying. We have nothing but the very best Seeds obtainable from most reliable seedsmen. A. HORNE & CO. 3437-4-27-May 1929